

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA IN THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVISIONAL MARKETING POOLS

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 15th, 1930

No. 28

Assistance for Farmers Unduly Pressed by Creditors

Alberta Government Takes Action

"Nova Scotia Looks to the U.F.A."

By Our Correspondent Among the Maritime Fishermen

Southern Alberta Dairy Pool Shows Expansion

By WILLIAM BURNS

Ranch and Farm Join Hands in Southern Alberta

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

The Economic Situation and the Primary Producers

By A. B. CLAYPOOL

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EDITORIAL

STEM OF ALBERTA

Wherever the history and achievement of the U.F.A. and the co-operative organizations which owe their existence to the Association are known on this continent, there groups of producers, struggling to be economically free, look to our movement as an example to be followed. Upon the stability and growth to greater influence of this movement, upon the degree in which it can win new strength from the present adversity, depends in large measure, not only the future of agriculture in Western Canada, but also the growth elsewhere of movements which are today taking the initial steps towards the attainment of a social order based upon the principles of co-operation in the widest sense of that term. And every step forward made elsewhere will strengthen our own position.

In our last issue we published an article recording the creation of the Argentine Grains Pool. There can be no doubt that the inspiration and example of the farmers of Western Canada have been important factors in making the development of the new movement in the Argentine possible.

Writing under the heading of "Nova Scotia Looks to the U.F.A.," our correspondent in the Maritimes this week describes the determined efforts which are being made by the fishermen of those Provinces to win their way to a brighter future through co-operative effort.

"The only significance of the present set-back," states our correspondent, "is the resolution of those in the Maritimes, as elsewhere, to prosecute the cause all the more vigorously."

To quote another significant sentence:

"No matter what temporary reverses may be suffered by our people here, it is their great and only

hope that co-operative groups in the rest of Canada will not be disheartened by such reverses but will apply themselves to the task with a prosecution more vigorous than ever."

* * *

It is a far cry from the prairie farms of Alberta to the fishing villages on the shores of the Atlantic. But the aims of the movement which the Maritime fishermen have launched and the aims of the U.F.A. are essentially the same—the substitution for our present competitive society (now in painful decline) of the Co-operative State. And while the Alberta farmers can make their most important contribution to the development of the social order of the future by the building up of their own institutions and the establishment of their own economic life on a co-operative basis, every step which they take towards this goal will bring nearer the day when in every department of industry, the co-operative ideal shall be fully realized.

* * *

FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS

One effect of the prevailing depression has been to turn the attention of an increasing number of people to primary questions. One of these questions is financial and credit reform. It is becoming more and more apparent that no economic reconstruction from which credit reform is left out, can be permanent. To quote the *New York Nation*, "this question affects fundamentally and constantly the well-being of everyone in all the civilized countries of the world."

The records of the Canadian Parliament for the past nine years have borne constant witness to the efforts of a number of members of our Federal group to secure intelligent consideration of the subject of social credit. They have been pioneers. The work of the past nine years is now beginning to bear fruit; owing in large measure to the financial breakdown they have an increasingly attentive public. The people are not satisfied with the old explanations of the causes of the so-called cycles of prosperity and depression. They are beginning to see that depression in general is due to no law of nature or economics, but to a system which is itself fundamentally unsound.

* * *

BLIND STARE IN THE DARK

(Ottawa Citizen)

The crisis in Canada has been treated with a hypodermic injection. The Government's blind stab in the dark, reliance upon the tariff for economic warfare, to be employed in a national policy of blunting, is calculated to plunge Canada into the international crisis.

The crisis cannot be escaped by increasing production and taxing trade, but it is the effort of every nation to prevent the flow of production into the channels of consumption. Perhaps before long, someone from an international platform, will make it clear to the competing nations that the problem is to increase purchasing power.

Farmers Unduly Pressed by Creditors Should Write Debt Adjustment Bureau at Once

Special Arrangements Made by Alberta Government Through Bureau to Deal with Exceptional Conditions Confronting Farmers Before This Season

To meet the exceptional conditions confronting many Alberta farmers this season, due to the pressure of their obligations at a time of severely depressed prices, special facilities to assist farmer debtors in making adjustments with their creditors have been arranged by the Alberta Government through the Debt Adjustment Bureau. The Bureau has been in existence since 1923, and has since that year enabled thousands of farmers who otherwise would have lost their farms, to surmount their difficulties and remain in possession of their land. In view of the extraordinary conditions now prevailing, the facilities available have recently been widely extended.

Farmers who require advice or assistance in meeting any unreasonable or unfair pressure which now or in future may be brought to bear upon them are therefore urged to get in touch with the Bureau without delay. A questionnaire will be mailed by the Bureau to all applicants, who will be requested to fill in all details of their cases, for the guidance of the Bureau in its efforts to effect adjustments. Farmers resident in Southern Alberta, should write to W. Loree, Director of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, Land Titles Building, Calgary (Phone M4341) while those resident in the northern portion of the Province should write to Mr. Loree at the office of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, 7th floor, Macleod Building, Edmonton (Phone M4227).

The need for prompt action on the part of any farmer who may be subjected to undue pressure, cannot be too strongly emphasized. A frank statement of his position should be submitted to the Bureau as a preliminary to further action. Delay may add to the difficulties which the Bureau may experience in bringing about a desirable adjustment for the protection of his position, in addition to which delay is bound to result in increased and unnecessary expense.

In his role of mediator between farmers and their creditors Mr. Loree is in constant consultation with the representatives of mortgage and loan companies, and banks, and individual lenders of money, with implement houses and lumber companies, etc., and in the vast majority of cases it has been found possible to effect adjustments to the advantage of both debtor and creditor. This season, as previously stated, the facilities of the Bureau have been greatly amplified in order that it may give the greatest possible assistance in lifting over the period of depression through which agriculture is now passing. The services which the Bureau may be able to render will not involve any costs to the farmer.

It may be pointed out that in making application to the Bureau the farmer is simply invoking its assistance as a mediator between his creditors and himself. He does not thereby relegate himself to the position of a bankrupt, or compromise his position in any way.

Types of Claims

Generally speaking the creditors' claims with respect to which the farmers in the Province may be experiencing some distress can be grouped into the following classes.

Monies in the sheriff's hands directed against

foreclosure actions by mortgage and loan companies or unpaid vendors of land.

Seizures under chattel mortgages held by banks and others.

Seizures under chattel mortgages on crop held by stockpilers or others who have supplied necessities.

Seizures by mortgage companies and others under crop share leases.

Seizures by implement companies or finance companies under hire agreements or chattel mortgages.

Seizures by municipalities for arrears of taxes.

The rights of the various creditors' interests, indicated above, vary according to the Statute law pursuant to which the security was obtained in the first instance.

Exemptions.—The law allows certain exemptions in the case of a seizure made by a sheriff under an execution in his hands. Incidentally it is to be borne in mind that it is only with respect to executions that the right to exemptions applies. Where the seizure is pursuant to a chattel mortgage or a conditional sale lien, the question of exemptions does not arise. Neither does it arise where a landlord is seeking for rent or a Municipality for taxes.

The exemptions allowed, or in other words, the property declared to be free from seizure under writs of execution are as follows:—

(a) Necessary and ordinary clothing of himself and family.

(b) Furniture, household furnishings, dairy utensils, tools and poultry to the extent of Five Hundred dollars.

(c) Necessary food for the family during six months, which may include grain and flour or vegetables and meat either prepared or on foot.

(d) Four cows, horses or mules, or any four of them, six pigs, six sheep, four pigs and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals which may be chosen by the debtor to keep as necessary food for his family, and food for the same during the months of November to April, inclusive, or as much of the time as may be remaining after seizure made.

(e) Harrows necessary for four animals, one mowing, one mowing, one breaking plow, one stubble plow, one set harrows, one horse rake, one binder, one set drails, one seed drill and one sowing machine.

(f) Seed grain sufficient to sow land under cultivation to the extent of not more than 160 acres, the seed to be selected by the debtor, and fourteen bushels of potatoes.

(g) Homestead actually occupied by debtor provided the same be not more than 160 acres.

To get the benefit of the Exemptions Act farmers must claim the exemptions to which they are entitled. This is done by communicating with the Sheriff of the Judicial District in which the individual resides. His name can in all cases be obtained from the local bailiff. As a matter of information sheriffs are located

at: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Macleod, Hanna, Red Deer, Drumheller, Camrose, Grande Prairie, Peace River, Vegreville.

Chattel Mortgages, etc.—When a seizure of a farmer's chattels is made under chattel mortgage or a conditional sale lien the farmer should avail himself of the provisions of the Extra-Judicial Seizures Act. The bailiff making the seizure will leave with the debtor a Notice of Objection to the removal of the goods seized, together with a stamped envelope for its use. The Notice of Objection must be sent to the Clerk of the District Court, and the individual will then get notice of any further steps that are being taken. In this way the individual will be enabled to place his position before the court.

Foreclosures.—When a foreclosure action is commenced with respect either to an agreement of sale, which is in arrears, or a mortgage which is in arrears, the farmer should at once write a letter to the Clerk of the Court in which the action was commenced requesting that he be given notice of all applications made and steps taken in the action.

The farmer will then, in due course, receive a notice that an application is being made to the court for judgment. The date and place of the application will be set out in the notice and the individual should take great pains to see that he is either present or represented. The Court has power to grant any reasonable extension of time for the payment or the arrears under the agreement or the mortgage, as the case may be, but the exercise of that power in favor of the individual will altogether depend upon what information is given to the court with respect to the circumstances of the individual case.

This information is given to enable farmers to realize the nature and extent of the legal provisions for their protection. However, the essential thing for any farmer who feels he is being unjustly pressed by his creditors to remember is this: **DON'T TRUST YOURSELF TO ARGUE THE CASE WITH YOUR CREDITOR. WRITE AT ONCE TO THE DEBT ADJUSTMENT BUREAU.**

At All Costs Obtain Enough Wheat for Seed

In view of the generally prevailing conditions it is of the utmost importance that farmers AT ALL COSTS should keep out of this year's crop sufficient wheat for seeding next spring.

As is pointed out in an article appearing on this page of The U.F.A., seed wheat is one of the articles which the law makes exempt from seizure for debt, except in cases of executions by a sheriff pursuant to a judgment following action in court. Except in such cases, no creditor can force a farmer to sell wheat which he will require for seed for next year's crop.

DO NOT ALLOW ANY PRESSURE ON THE PART OF ANY CREDITOR TO MAKE YOU PART WITH THE WHEAT YOU WILL REQUIRE FOR SEED.

"NOVA SCOTIA LOOKS TO THE U.F.A."

Co-operative Enterprise the Solution—"Our Only Hope That Co-operative Groups in Rest of Canada Will Not Be Discouraged by Reverses"

**By Our Special Correspondent,
Representing the Maritime Fishermen**

THAT elusive sort of prosperity which has been just around the corner has not yet been discovered by the people of Nova Scotia, although they have spent a decade in travel along the crooked highways. This does not mean, however, that they despair of finding it. The doctrine of co-operative effort is rather new to most of us in this part of the world, but it has received a most enthusiastic welcome wherever it has reached. In no way disheartened over the circumstances which have brought about a world-wide economic crisis, the Nova Scotians who are of the co-operative turn of mind merely find in the catastrophe a further proof of the weakness of our old-time system.

Perhaps there are people in Western Canada anxious to blame our present distress on the various organizations of the people. How come then that down here where there are but few of such organizations, the people are suffering from the same depression. Only a world-wide cause such as capitalistic organization should be held responsible for world-wide failure.

On the contrary co-operative effort cannot fail. If there be a choler between corporation and co-operative effort it is all on the side of the latter. In every business there is either profit or loss. An industry controlled by a corporation meeting with failure will charge the failure to the people from whom they will collect. So it should be with a co-operative enterprise. But in industry controlled by a corporation showing a profit will put the profits into the pockets of men already rich, while in the case of co-operative control the profits will go to the people. It is therefore abundantly clear to all thinking men that co-operation is the better solution.

See Co-operation as Only Hope

In the Maritimes the people are getting wise to this. No matter what temporary reverses may be suffered by our people here, it is their great and only hope that co-operative groups in the rest of Canada will not be discouraged by such reverses but will apply themselves to the task with a persistence more vigorous than ever. The doctrine is spreading like an epidemic in the Maritimes. In a few years we expect to control Parliamentary groups. Our great hope is that the rest of Canada will not lose heart.

Representing 24,000 Fishermen

We have a very striking example. In the month of June there met in the city of Halifax nearly three hundred delegates representing nearly ten thousand fishermen and twenty-five thousand voters. The convention was not called for a political purpose at all but for the purpose of organizing along the lines of co-operative endeavor. Of course, if political action had been decided upon at the time, Ottawa would have seen many new faces at the emergency session of Parliament. It was deemed proper, however, to treat with the economic aspects of the matter. The fact of the convention was not the result of a sudden outburst of enthusiasm but the effect of a step-by-step program planned as far back as 1927. It was known by a helpless and struggling class of people that undue profits had been made by capitalists from sweated labor. A solid form of revolt ensued. A Royal

Commission came into the country and confirmed the beliefs of the masses. Organization commenced. All the men could do for themselves was done; all the Governments might do was demanded. The group system in selling was inaugurated, and the earnings of the men increased three-fold.

Only Significance of Set-back

It would take many pages indeed to tell the whole story. Suffice to say the workers now realize they are moving in the proper direction. They care not for governmental changes nor for statements from bankers. They know such propaganda is misleading. The eyes of Canadian producers are on the organizations of co-operative systems, and the only significance of the present set-back is the resolution made by those in the Maritimes as elsewhere to prosecute the cause all the more vigorously.

It has been said frequently that depression breeds Bolshevism; it can be said just as truly that it is the golden era for the propagandists of capitalism. In the middle course of co-operative endeavor stands virtue; and it is the firm conviction

We publish below the first of two or more articles for which we have arranged with our correspondent among the Maritime Fishermen. The title of the article is his own. The next will deal with the definite activities of the fishermen and their struggle to establish co-operative institutions—Editor.

tion of all that when the present clouds shall have rolled by, the cause so firmly rooted amongst many of our Maritime workers will, with the courage of the unions throughout Canada, show a complete and absolute triumph.

Value Beyond Numerical Strength

"These little groups at Ottawa, Progressive, United Farmers, Labor, have a value far beyond their numerical strength. They give an opening in Parliament for ideas which neither of the old parties would be willing to father in their first precarious and uncertain stage. The two main parties, with their preternatural sensitiveness to anything which might in the least imperil their continuance in office, or delay their accession to it, are in their attitude to reforms not unlike literary patrons as Dr. Johnson found them. "Is not a patron, my lord," he wrote in his caustic letter to Lord Chesterfield, "one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling in the water, and whom he has reached ground encumbers him with help?"—"Observer," in Toronto Star.

Farm Editors of U.S. See Advantages of Public Ownership of Power

Draw Contracts Between Conditions Under Private Ownership in Republic and Under Ontario Hydro System

Some very sharp lessons in the advantages of public ownership, particularly with respect to water power resources, are being read the American people at the present time, through the columns of American farm publications, by a group of editors of these publications who had the advantage recently of a tour through Eastern Canada.

Though this same group toured Western Canada five years ago, and learned something of the West's progress in public ownership and co-operative marketing, yet, strangely enough, it remained for the Eastern Canada tour to impress upon them the striking contrasts which exist in some aspects of public ownership as between Canada and the United States. Five years ago the Wheat Pool was just getting under way, and the Canadian National Railway system was only beginning to prove itself a real asset. So the editors did not learn as much as they now would out West. But this year, in the East, they had it very forcibly borne

in upon them how Canada has quietly but rapidly made success of the very principles which in the States the people are often told (as indeed sometimes they are still told here in Canada) could never succeed.

For instance, the farm editors from across the line ran slap up against the amazing development of the hydro in Ontario and all that it has meant to the advancement of rural life, and the contrast between what the ordinary householder pays for electricity on this side of the Peace bridge, and what the same kind of a person is paying for it at the other end of the bridge, was too much for them. They have been saying some very frank things in their papers.

The Canadian National Railway system was another eye-opener to them, in view of what they have been "led" by the private ownership propagandists after the United States experience with government operation during the war years. The

(Continued on page 90)

Ranch and Farm Join Hands in Southern Alberta

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

BROAD-BRIMMED hats, colored neck-kerchiefs, chappis, high-heeled boots and jingling spurs are a rare sight in Southern Alberta in 1930. The automobile completely dominates our roads and streets. The colorful cow-boy and his lively broncho have become a curiosity, a feature of shows. To the boys and girls of today he is a relic of a bygone age; though it is little more than yesterday since he was lord of the plains. There are many men still young who recall the day when they could and did ride out of Lethbridge for scores, even hundreds, of miles in any direction permitted by the Old Man without seeing a fence, except a ranch house enclosure or a corral. But the scene has changed and farmers' fences crowd the city on every side where the river does not flow.

The transition did not take place without a struggle. Cattlemen and farmers were not the best of friends in the days when the homesteader's plow was breaking the sod and the first strands of barbed wire interfered with its range. There was bitterness and hostility which sometimes caused men to make light of each other's rights at law. In dry years men have talked of the return of the open range; but other thought has brought the conclusion that science and industry have permanently changed the face of the country. The farmer has come to stay.

Many Large Ranches Remain

It is perhaps not known, however, to all the readers of this journal, that there are many large ranches in Southern Alberta, upon whose thousands of acres large herds of cattle roam still, though the irrigation ditch has transformed over a quarter of a million acres of the former range into highly productive farms and over forty million bushels of wheat are shipped in a single season from the Lethbridge division of the C.P.R.

Today rancher and farmer alike have forgotten the antagonism of the early days and the scene is now set for one of the finest experiments in co-operation, an experiment which may mean the transformation of one of the leading industries of Canada, the raising of beef cattle.

When the haygrowers of the Lethbridge-Calgary area organized the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association in 1923, following the earlier example of the Pincher Creek Co-operative, they did so to meet emergency conditions. They were confronted with a dwindling market for their alfalfa and timothy at a time when more land was being brought under irrigation, and production was increasing. Even then they were being advised to use their hay to feed live stock on their farms. A series of comparatively wet seasons has occurred since and the shipping of hay has taken second place to that of live stock in the work of "The Co-op."

Meanwhile ranchers have been facing problems of their own with a steady decline in beef prices. To this apparently must be added a change in the taste of the consumer. Butchers and meat salesmen are saying that the public does not want large cuts of meat today. The picture of the father of a family presiding at the festive board, cutting juicy slices from a huge roast for a group of hungry youngsters seems to be fading out. Someone has said: "There is no room in one of these modern apartments for a good-sized roast of beef." Whatever the cause, the facts are that the ranchers of Southern Alberta find it difficult if not impossible to profitably dispose of steers tipping the scales at 1200 lbs. or over. As a consequence the "steer ranch" is under close

and unfavorable scrutiny and new developments are in order.

It is not yet quite a year since George Ross, well known Southern Alberta cattleman, met W. C. McKenna, manager of the Southern Alberta farmers' organization, in Lethbridge, and a discussion took place as to the feasibility of the winter feeding of young stock on the farms of the members of the Co-op. Out of that meeting came others, with the result that W. H. McIntyre, whose Hereford herd has been a feature of Southern Alberta life for many years, and several other large ranchers, entered into contract along with Mr. Ross with the farmer members of the Association in a scheme for the finishing and marketing of young heifers.

The Red Label Beef Association is organized for the purpose of distributing calves selected in the fall of the year from the ranches of the cattle breeder members to farmer members of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association who will undertake to feed them in a manner prescribed under the direction of a supervisor and to deliver them for marketing when required by the Co-op, which is "the marketing agent."

Risk Practically Eliminated

It will be readily recognized that a certain element of risk is taken by the rancher member in handing over his well-bred young stock to unknown farmers. This risk is practically eliminated by the co-operation of the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the Co-op. The Department placed John Wilson, an expert in animal husbandry, at the disposal of the Association for purposes of supervision. When the farmer applying for calves to feed is not personally or favorably known to the Co-op manager, a supervisor goes out to see the farm and may make enquiry of neighbors as to his fitness for such work. The necessity for this is obvious. Action had to be taken last fall, after some months had elapsed, to withdraw from one of the feeders the stock placed in his charge. A clause in the contract provides that "in the event of wilful neglect, or shortage of feed, or any other matter, a Committee of Arbitration consisting of a representative of the Breeders, a representative of the Feeders and a third party selected by these two, shall have power to investigate and establish a fair basis of settlement between the Breeder and Feeder by return of the cattle to the owner or otherwise."

The average number of calves placed on a farm is about thirty-five. One of the best Feeders last year took one hundred head and was so successful that this season he is preparing to take double that number. Ten of the feeder farms this

year are on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Project. As few as ten calves have been put out where no difficulty would be found in making up cars at the time of delivery in the spring.

An outstanding feature of the R. L. Label Beef Association is the simplicity of the financial arrangements. The banks are hardly in the picture. The rancher provides no money for the scheme. The farmer requires none for the purpose unless for some unforeseen reason he runs short of feed. Should either be in emergent need of money the Southern Alberta Co-operative gives an order on the bank and holds the cattle as security.

Making profitable the raising of these young heifers and through them converting into money the fodder available on the farms is, of course, the chief object of this co-operative enterprise. Some 800 head were placed in the feed lots in the fall months of 1929, several hundred of these at points close to the Raymond Sugar Refinery so as to have ready access to the great quantities of beet pulp available there. The average weight at the time of delivery to the farmers was 515 lbs. The average at the time of shipment to market this spring was 760 lbs., an average gain of 245 lbs. Market quotations at the commencement of feeding last autumn stood at \$7.75 to \$8.00 per hundred pounds. The average price received for the finished animals was \$10.51 per hundred pounds, which means that the yearlings sold at an average of \$89.63 each.

A Substantial Saving

Here is a nice little sum saved to Alberta. If shipped as feeders to the United States last year, \$32,000 worth of cattle would have left the Province. In the succeeding half year fodder and labor on Southern Alberta farms increased this sum to \$69,594, creating nearly \$38,000 of new wealth for Canada.

Farmers and cattlemen reading this article will be interested to know how this is distributed between the three parties to the contract. Here it is in outline: When the young beef is turned in to the Association at the end of the feeding period, one and a half cents a pound is paid upon the fall-delivery weight of the calf, and the full market price on all increase of weight. This is based upon live weight at the shipping point and is subject to a three per cent deduction for shrinkage overnight. In the event of a greater shrinkage through selling on the open market or otherwise, such shrinkage is to be borne equally by Breeder and Feeder. The Feeder agrees to subscribe to insurance against loss of live stock. One dollar per head of cattle is collected and held in trust by the Co-op. Last year sixty-eight cents of this was returned to the Feeder. The contract provides for equity of adjustment between the parties in the case of loss. Sales must be mutually approved by Breeder and Feeder.

Minimum marketing costs are levied by the Co-op, the charge being only eight cents per hundred pounds live weight on F.O.B. sales. This includes assembling, weighing, where Co-op scales are available, loading, selling, collecting and preparing.

Not all the farmers involved in the scheme have kept accurate record of

feeding costs; but such as have been kept show a return of five and a half cents a day per head (over the cost of feed grain) covering a period of 110 days. This does not take into account the value of manure left on the farm.

"What about the rancher?" someone might ask. An analysis of the figures given for the average animal will show that if a calf weighing 515 lbs. had been sold at the top figure quoted, i.e., 8 cents per pound, the rancher would have received a gross return of \$41.20. This animal when finished was sold at 10.51 cents per pound. The rancher's full-delivery weight therefore brings him \$54.44, from which he pays the Feeder one and a half cents a pound or \$7.72. He has therefore found a market for a young animal, into which he has put no money for feed and upon which his risks have been covered without cost to him, at a gain of \$4.92 upon the top price quoted last fall.

The cattlemen are finding here at least a partial solution to their marketing problem. Several well known breeders are planning to develop the "cow ranch" side of their business as rapidly as possible. As for the farmer! they are now preparing to take about 2500 head of calves for the next feeding season.

The "Red Label" Classification

"Red Label" is a classification made by the Government of Canada, whose inspectors place the appropriate stamp on carcasses conforming to certain requirements, which have been butchered at an abattoir meeting certain standards. There is quite a demand for this quality of beef. In April last a car lot of South in Alberta calves left Lethbridge for Vancouver and were purchased there by the City Meat Market and slaughtered at the public abattoir of the Vancouver Livestock Exchange. There were thirty-one head in the lot, chiefly Hereford and Shorthorn cross-bred. The live weight was 22,550 lbs.; and the dressed weight 13,589 lbs.; giving a splendid "dressing out" rate of 59.4 per cent.

If a discriminating consumer is prepared to pay the price for grain fed cattle in which flavor, tenderness and greater than average ratio of meat to bone are qualities, there is a big future before this industry. Indications are very favorable in this respect. Grass fed cattle dress out between 30 and 34 per cent. Packers can afford to handle Red-Label quality without raising the price to the consumer, making their profit through the increased dressing percentage. A short time ago a load of baby bevers shipped by the Association dressed out at 50.6 per cent. Satisfied consumers would soon increase the demand for beef of this quality. The label of the Government grader, together with the approval of the palate and purse of the consumer, might make this phase of Southern Alberta Agriculture known far and wide. Tariff walls notwithstanding, such beef finds a good market. The Co-op is affiliated with the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers and through that association with the Canadian Livestock Co-operative. The possibilities in the expansion of this phase of Canadian industry are by no means fully explored.

The following extract from stock market quotations at Toronto of August 20th of this year will be of interest. "Monday's receipts of 4500 head proved too heavy for the slow demand. Poorer classes of stock were in evidence throughout the market, with a decided lack of well finished cattle. During the early trading, buyers were inclined to buy from twenty-five cents to fifty cents lower on all



The cattle in the upper picture were fed by I. B. Roberts, member of the Red Label Beef Association and shipping agent for the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, at Raymond, Alta. A carlot group from this feed lot topped the Calgary (1929) Spring Fat Stock Show, selling at \$11.85 per 100 lbs.

The lower picture shows Manager McKenzie and George C. Hays, of the Vancouver Livestock Exchange inspecting a load of Red Label Beef shipped by the Co-operative from Southern Alberta.

butchers, but during the day settled down to almost steady prices. Heavy butcher's steers moved slowly at \$6.75 to \$7.25. Choice light butchers from 800 to 1000 lbs., sold from \$7.00 to \$7.50; good to common grades ranging from \$5.00 to \$6.75. Baby bevers held steady, the best clearing at \$10.25 to \$11.00 with an odd "fancy" at \$11.25." The last sentence is very significant; and similar extracts from quotations issued to the trade are not uncommon. The significance will not escape the attention of men who have a fortune on the hoof upon the cattle ranges of Canada.

Co-operation is proving itself more and more effective in Southern Alberta. Over an area several hundred miles in extent this new experiment is being tried. From as far west as the Porcupine Range,

north of Pincher Creek, and as far northeast as the edge of the Sweet Grass Hills, these young cattle are coming into the feed lots of the irrigation belt. There will be a new touch of color this year. In addition to the white faces and sleek red bodies of the famous Herfords of the Ross and McIntyre ranches there will be five or six carloads of Polled Angus from the herd of Ed. McHugh at Nemacum. Breeding upon the foundation stock of the J. D. McGregor herd of twenty years ago, Mr. McHugh has carried off prizes with these "doddies" at many a fair. Their shiny black hides were the centre of attraction at the Chicago International of 1927 when they captured the third prize against a big field.

The rancher and the farmer of Southern
(Continued on page 72)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Derived by the Department of Education and Publishing of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Alberta Wheat Pool Broadcast

High Quality Wheat

It is a certainty that the greater part of Western Canada's 1939 crop of wheat is of exceptional quality. This is true, more particularly of the earlier threshed wheat as bad weather has caused damage in sections where harvesting has been delayed. Southern Alberta has delivered large quantities of really wonderful wheat and buyers of this wheat can have little complaint of the quality this year.

Not only has this earlier delivered wheat graded high, but the protein test shows it to be of exceptional strength on the whole. I have before me a list of points in Southern Alberta which furnished samples for protein testing. These tests show the wheat running as high as 19 per cent protein. One sample yielding 19 per cent came from the Lidsdale district, graded 2 Northern and weighed 39 lbs. to the bushel. Another sample from Heeketh graded 2 Northern weighed 37 lbs. to the bushel and the protein test was also 19 per cent. The following points furnished samples at 17 to 18 per cent protein: Munson, Crowfoot, Queens-town, Standard, Schuler, Alice, Tudor, Chisook and Youngstown. The following points showed wheat with protein tests running from 15 to 16 per cent: Warner, New Dayton, Wrentham, Queens-town, McNab, Coutts, Carmangay, Beynon, Empress, Orion, Seven Persons, Turin, Rossmore, Shoolby, Bow Island, Diamond City, Taber, Picture Butte, Baskins, Hussar, Irvine, Brockton, Ensign, Jenner and Arrowwood.

Quality has always been associated with Canadian wheat in the minds of importing nations. Canadian farmers have been insistently urged to maintain this high quality by sowing good seed and restricting the number of varieties. By so doing they can do a great deal to maintain the quality but it is also quite evident that our weather is a big factor in this matter. In any event it is now a matter of fact that Canada's 1939 crop on the whole is well above the average in quality and should commend itself in that respect to world buyers.

The Pool's Flour Milling

A correspondent from Lloydminster asks why the Wheat Pool has not gone into the flour milling business. This correspondent points out that it requires 74 bushels No. 1 wheat at the current market price to purchase a sack of flour weighing 100 pounds. It is also pointed out that were Pool members to purchase their flour requirements from the proposed Pool flour mill, its success would be assured. The Wheat Pool is comparatively a young venture. It has had tremendous problems to solve and difficulties to overcome and its business has been distinct from the flour milling business. At the same time there are hundreds of farmers who have similar ideas to those of this particular Lloydminster correspondent and are anxious to see the day when the Pool is launched into flour milling.

Flour making, however, is a specialized industry and a highly competitive one. Canadian flour mills depend to a considerable extent on their exports. Flour is a great deal more expensive than wheat to transport by rail or steamship and the flour mills in many foreign countries are in a more advantageous position to mill wheat profitably than are Canadian mills. Take the flour mills of Britain for instance: they have available wheat from almost every country in the world, much of which can be purchased at a cheaper price than Canadian wheat. Then these British mills have a highly concentrated market and a heavy demand for wheat offal, and the area of the British Isles, which is less than the area of the Province of Alberta, has well over forty million people, and this means a tremendous market for flour with comparatively short haul to the farthest point. The livestock feeding industry in the British Isles is a tremendous one and consumes vast quantities of the by-products, namely bran and shorts, while in Canada the market for these products is more limited. Even with these advantages in favor of the British miller it would seem that they have been having their troubles also. The great British flour milling enterprise known as Spillers Limited had losses of nearly a million and a half dollars from last year's operations in Great Britain. Furthermore, there is a tendency in Britain towards rationalizing the industry by restricting expensive competition and eliminating uneconomical milling units in order to bring down the cost of operation lower still.

Investigations of the Wheat Pool committee into the flour milling industry in Canada last year showed that the field is overdone in this country and a Wheat Pool venture into that industry would be beset with many dangers. It was on these grounds that the delegates' convention voted against the proposal to launch the Pool into flour making. At the same time there were and are a number of the delegates and quite a number of the members of the Wheat Pool who are keenly interested in the proposal for the Pool to go into the manufacturing of flour and who have a strong belief that a plan could be worked out by means of which Pool members could obtain their flour at a reasonable cost. They believe that a carefully financed and efficiently managed Pool flour mill with an assured domestic patronage would be of very considerable benefit to the organization and point out that in years where off-grades are abundant good money could be made in the export business particularly to the Orient.

The great British co-operatives operate extensively in the flour milling business supplying about one-third of the flour requirements of the British people. They own a considerable number of large flour mills and the operation of these has been conducted with success. These co-oper-

ative flour mills in Britain, however, are conducted primarily for the benefit of their customer consumers who are members of the co-operative. On the contrary, the Wheat Pool if it went into the flour milling business on a large scale would be competing directly with the customers who buy their wheat.

The entire question of the Pool entering the flour milling business is an involved one. It is quite evident, however, that before such a step is taken the delegates and directors will first have to be assured of the practicability and safety of such a move.

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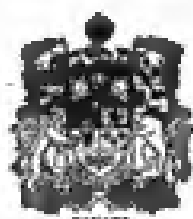
Soviet Exports Wheat

For the first time in 18 years Russia is exporting wheat in considerable volume and everybody in Western Canada at least knows and feels the result. The wheat coming out of the Black Sea ports during the last few weeks which has entered into such keen competition with Canadian and other wheats, has had a most demoralizing effect on world markets. Lack of accurate knowledge as to the possible amount of wheat which Russia will sell this year has caused general uncertainty and indecision. Mr. Broomhall, the British authority, estimates the exportable surplus from Russia's 1939 crop will be around 40 million bushels. But the authorities of the Soviet Union maintain complete silence as to their wheat resources and their plans for the disposal of available supplies, and they take particular pains to see that no one can obtain accurate information about these matters.

Most countries carefully prepare complete statistics covering their grain production and make this information available to the enquiring world. In Canada the Department of Trade and Commerce issues a weekly statement showing the export movement of Canadian wheat; grain in store in country and terminal elevators; grain in store by grades; receipts and shipments of grain and other general information. The same procedure is followed by most other countries and this plan makes the conduct of the world wheat trade on a more stable basis. Apparently Russia has no intention of following this example and the very uncertainty of her position has exerted a reactionary effect on the market.

Then, again, the Russian Government seems tremendously anxious to get rid of the wheat she ships regardless of the price. For instance, last week Broomhall confirmed purchases of Soviet wheat at 82 cents a bushel in Great Britain and this wheat is considered to be equal in quality with No. 2 Northern wheat from Canada which was quoted in store at Liverpool around 94 3-4 cents. From August 1st Russia has shipped about 17 million bushels and this volume has had an altogether disproportionate effect on market prices. It is not so much the quantity as the method of sale that is so disturbing a factor in the international market.

Last December the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Soviet Republic called for eleven per cent increase in the total area of land to be put under cultivation in the spring of this year. The sowing of spring wheat was to be extended 20 per



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA

October 4th, 1930.

*To My Fellow Citizens,
In Every Part of the Dominion.*

To Give Canadians Work, Buy Canadian Products!

To-day the opportunity is yours to render your country a service of inestimable value. And you can do it absolutely without cost to yourself in time or money. Exercise a little intelligent discrimination in your daily buying, and the thing is done!

As you know, thousands upon thousands of your fellow Canadians are out of work. Unemployment, always a serious problem when it occurs, is more serious than ever just now, not only because it has lasted so long and been so widespread, but because of the unusually large numbers who, by reason of it, are being forced to suffer real hardships.

And it is all so unnecessary, so easily preventable!

Every year for the past few years Canada has been importing \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise that she might just as well have been producing from her own mines, on her own farms, or in her own factories. Some things of course, like raw cotton and raw rubber, she must import. But making due allowance for such items, the fact remains that \$800,000,000 of her annual imports have been of a class or kind that she was quite capable of producing for herself.

With the aid of statistics giving the annual value of Canadian factory production and the number of persons employed therein, it requires little figuring to show that every \$5,600 worth of goods turned out has meant a job for one person. Assuming that something close to that ratio would hold good as the average for all classes of products, it follows that were we to produce in Canada the \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise that we have been importing unnecessarily, we would be giving direct employment to 147,527 workers more than are now employed, to say nothing of the thousands of others to whom employment would come indirectly, as a result of this new stimulus to business in general.

Now do you see how true it is that were we all to practice a little intelligent discrimination in our daily buying, our unemployment problem would quickly and permanently disappear?

Every time we buy an imported article, when we might just as easily have found a Canadian article to serve our purpose equally well, we are helping to do some fellow Canadian out of a job, and making the job of some foreign workman just that much more secure! Conversely, every time we purposely give the preference to a Canadian article, we are helping to create employment for Canadian workers, and doing our bit towards making Canada as a whole more prosperous!

Think it over! Discuss it with your friends! Study it if you will not only from the standpoints of patriotism and charity, but from the standpoint of self-interest. The farther you go into it the more convinced you will become that giving Canadian products a preference over foreign products is the common sense thing to do.

Very sincerely yours,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

out and the total area sown to grain was forecast as 260 million acres. This area included the collectivized farms, state farms and individual farms. The collectivized farms are large-scale undertakings completely mechanized and run under government supervision. The state farms are virtually agricultural factories. Farm machinery was purchased on a tremendous scale, shipments from the United States alone including 25 thousand tractors and 17 thousand plows. Along with the large supplies of foreign-made machinery the Soviet Government gathered a small army of experts to be technical advisers in the campaign for increased agricultural production. The U.S.S.R. leaders definitely stated that their objective was the re-organization of Russian agriculture on industrial lines. They have prepared a five-year plan of tremendous magnitude and it cannot be denied that the 1930 agricultural objective of this gigantic plan has been achieved.

It has been claimed that Russia is exporting wheat which is badly needed to feed her own people and it is quite likely that this is true, but the people of the Soviet States are apparently willing to endure hardships in order that the designs of their idolized five-year plan may be achieved.

I have been told at times that Canadian farmers are not interested in what is going on in far-away countries such as Argentina, Australia, Russia, and so on; that they are concerned primarily with local affairs, paying little heed to what is going on beyond the boundaries of Canada. I do not believe that is so. Conditions have changed rapidly in the past ten years and every nation is spending more time and money to study the causes and results of these changes and to improve their own position by the experience of others. Rapid communication has narrowed the world, and it will be the alert, able, self-sufficient, and far-sighted people who will make the most progress.

The Russian experiment in communism up to the present has been viewed in a detached way by most people. For ten years everything written about Russia has been leavened by the prejudice of the writers and the result has been a confusion in the minds of people on far away places. Now Russia is emerging as an actual and tremendous force in world affairs and the effect of this is being felt all over the world. So upsetting has been the result of Russia's appearance in world markets with wheat and other supplies that agitation has been commenced in a number of countries to restrict or prohibit importations from Russia. France has adopted a plan whereby wheat imports from the Soviet Republic are virtually prohibited. Other countries may follow this example but it remains to be seen if the nations of the world by legislative enactment can place a complete embargo against the products of a country whose area comprises one-fifth of the total land surface of the globe.

The grain producers of Western Canada have a tremendously vital interest in the success or non-success of the agricultural plans of the Soviet government. If these plans are successful agriculture on the Canadian prairies may be completely revolutionized within a few years. In a later broadcast I will outline the ideas of certain agricultural authorities on suggested changes in farming in Western Canada in order to meet the needs of the collectivized and state farms of the Soviet. One thing is outstanding in Canada at the present time, and that is that if this Dominion is to make progress

Stand By Your Wheat Pool!

The Canadian Co-operator.—The future is greater than the present. Current difficulties are transient. They are painful but they will disappear. Loyalty to the Wheat Pool, under difficulties, will be rewarded by its ability permanently to function, in an ever-growing measure, for the substantial advantage of the farming community, not only of this but succeeding generations.

the industry of agriculture must receive primary consideration and that the self-interest and the profit interest of individuals and corporations must be made secondary to the interests of the people who produce the primary wealth from the soil.

Income of Average

Farm Remains Low

The U.S.A. Wheat Growers Journal.—A gross income from farm production of about \$11,551,000,000 for the calendar year 1929, compared with \$11,741,000,000 in 1928, and with \$11,516,000,000 in 1927, and with \$11,480,000,000 in 1926, is estimated by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, it was announced September 23rd.

The gross income from crops last year is estimated at \$5,503,000,000, and the gross income from livestock products at \$6,249,000,000. Crop income declined \$73,000,000, as compared with 1928, but the gross income from livestock and live stock products increased \$183,000,000.

The decrease in crop income last year is accounted for largely by decreases in income from grains and cotton, which more than offset an increase of nearly \$200,000,000 in the gross income from vegetables. Wool was the only commodity in the livestock products group to show a decreased income as compared with the preceding year.

The operating costs of farming in 1929 were about the same as in 1928, and after deducting operating costs, wages to hired labor, taxes, interest on debts, and rent paid to non-operating owners, the balance available for capital, labor and management was \$5,578,000,000, compared with \$5,478,000,000 for 1928, an increase of about \$100,000,000.

On a per farm family basis this income available for capital and management was \$332 for 1929, compared with \$304 for 1928, and \$295 in 1925, which was the best year since 1921. The bureau points out, however, that these figures per farm family do not represent total income of farmers inasmuch as they do not include income derived from sources other than agricultural production, and that these income figures alone do not give a complete basis for comparing the economic well-being of farmers with other groups.

Reports from about 12,000 farmers who reported income and expenses individually to the bureau last year show that receipts less expenses in 1929 averaged \$1,097, in addition to which each farmer used home-grown food products valued at an average of \$262. These farms are better than average, however, being 279 acres in size

and having a total average investment of \$15,242.

For the year 1928, 11,851 farms reported an average of \$1,090 of receipts less expenses; in 1927, 13,859 farms reported an average of \$1,048; in 1926, 13,475 farms reported an average of \$978, and in 1925, 15,330 farms reported an average of \$1,074. The reports show that the 1929 returns on these better than average farms were the best in recent years.

Raise Less Wheat!

The Wheat Growers Journal (Kansas).—We have now 123,000,000 people in the United States, and a tariff rate on wheat of 42 cents a bushel, which is intended to keep out the grain of Canada and Argentina. In adopting this tariff policy we have committed ourselves—unless we have completely lost our common sense—to the sound policy of keeping our home market for ourselves and not bothering to raise wheat for other countries. The present wheat situation differs in no marked respect from that which has demoralized the oil industry. Regardless of the fact of overproduction, irresponsible promoters have been wasting the country's oil resources by securing oil leases in Oklahoma, Texas and elsewhere, and drilling wells to produce oil in the face of oversupply and ruinous prices. The only way to deal with the oil situation is for the states themselves, in accord with responsible producers, to find some way to penalize surplus production. The agricultural department knows how much wheat can be used by our people, who will soon number 125,000,000. Allowance could be made for crop variation, and also for our established flour markets outside, including Cuba and some other districts. Under these conditions, with our tariff protection, wheat on the farm ought to bring not less than \$1.50 a bushel.—Dr. Albert Shaw in the *Review of Reviews*.

From Manitoba Wheat Pool Broadcast

A very disastrous fire broke out in the Pool elevator at Elm Creek, which resulted in total destruction. Coming at this time of the year it naturally works a hardship on some of the members who have not yet delivered a great deal of their crop, especially those with less than carload lots. Some may, through force of circumstances, have to secure permits to deliver a quantity of their grain to other elevators, with the result that they will have to accept a considerable discount for their Pool grain on account of the street prices which govern on small lots in other elevators. A meeting was called to decide whether or not the elevator should be rebuilt immediately. There was a very large attendance of the members, and the attitude of the meeting was really an inspiration. When it came to a vote as to whether or not the elevator should be rebuilt, there was only one dissenting hand raised. In view of all the propaganda which has been going on recently, which if taken seriously would lead one to believe that the Pool was already dead and gone, the attitude of the Elm Creek members should immediately dispel from anyone's mind any doubt about the Pool being just as strong as ever. It proves more convincingly than ever that Pool members appreciate Pool elevators and the service they receive

from them. It is dangerous, according to the report, and it is not a good idea to let them go. The report also says that the government should be aware of the fact that the miners are not happy with the way they are being treated. The report also says that the miners are not happy with the way they are being treated. The report also says that the miners are not happy with the way they are being treated.

News and Views

The Western Union Company, which has been operating in Canada since 1901, has been awarded a contract to provide telegraph service to the government of the United States. The contract is for a period of five years and is worth \$100,000.

For the first time in the history of the company, the Western Union Company has been awarded a contract to provide telegraph service to the government of the United States. The contract is for a period of five years and is worth \$100,000.

According to reports, the company is now in the process of negotiating with the government of the United States for a contract to provide telegraph service to the government of the United States. The contract is for a period of five years and is worth \$100,000.

The government of the United States has been awarded a contract to provide telegraph service to the government of the United States. The contract is for a period of five years and is worth \$100,000. The contract is for a period of five years and is worth \$100,000.

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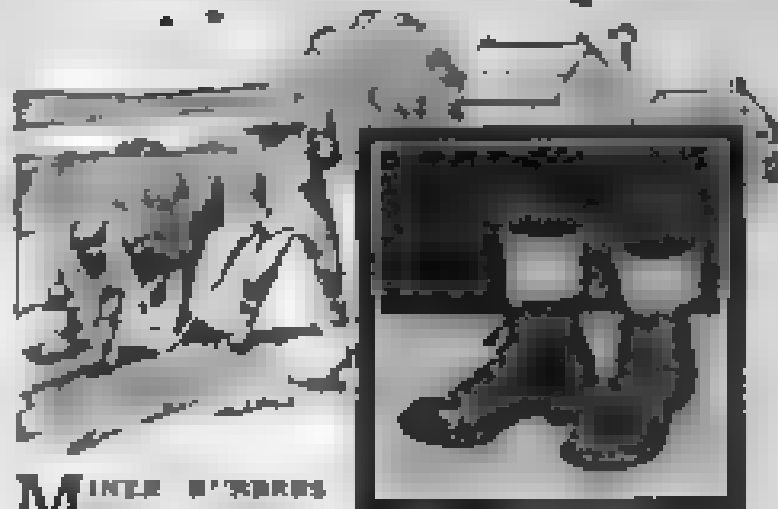
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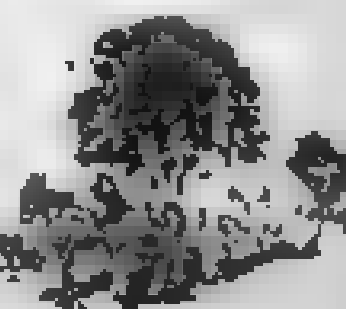
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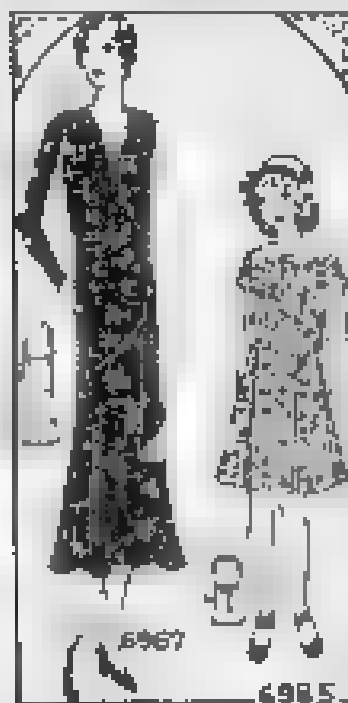
the weekly
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Men for markets abroad, must go on laboriously.

Behind this urge is the belief of both political parties that there must be a constantly increasing amount of output for export to foreign markets. At the same time, every industrial country is endeavoring to keep out imports. Any industry that has the volume of such economic matters as liable to be another outbreak of tariff walls or an industrial smash with revolution as the alternative. *Charles C. Conant*

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to the U.F.A. Pattern Department, Longbow Building, Calgary, enclosing ten dollars for price of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and location of post office. Please add 50 cents in postage when required payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6967 Girls' Dress

Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. For constructing material 1-2 yard is required. 14 inches wide cut requires. The width of fabric required: 4-6 yard. Price 6c.

6965 Ladies' Dress

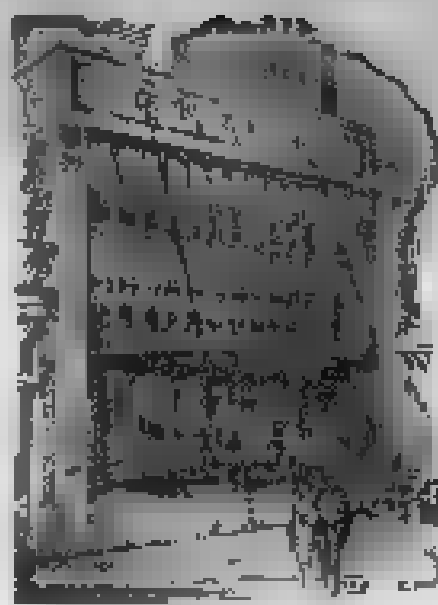
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 36 inch size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. The lining of the cascade will require 1-2 yards 27 inches wide. Price 15c.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

New York, N. Y., September 14th. The U.F.W.A. addressed a joint meeting of laborers, capitalists and Communist Union U.F.W.A. leaders recently in Washington, D.C. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Charles C. Conant.

A July 2nd, 1930, was enjoyed when American students returned the roll call. How to Keep Your Student Union at work under College teaching.

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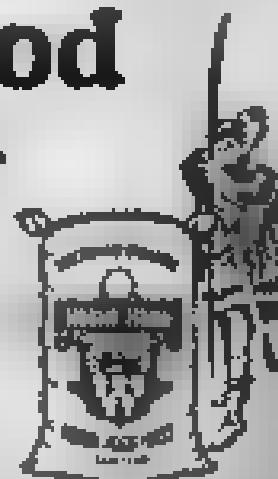
1930 Exhibition Baking Contest Results!

**The GOLD MEDAL
The Two SILVER MEDALS
103 FIRST PRIZES
225 PRIZES IN ALL**

*In Over 40 Varieties of Home Baked
Bread, Cakes and Pastry
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Again Won With Exhibits Baked from*

Robin Hood FLOUR

Three prizes were won at the Exhibitions at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Yorkton, North Battleford and Prince Albert, and covered white, brown and fancy bread, roll, s. biscuits, buns, pies, cookies and dozens of different kinds of cakes in Senior and Junior Classes.



Write Robin Hood Flour, General, Calgary, Alberta, asking them to send you FREE
a trial bag of flour
copy of Baking Book

"77 Winning Recipes"

Reading Course. Scholarships are offered by the Minister of Agriculture to the two young people, boy and girl, who follow the Reading Course during the winter season up to Junior Conference in June, and at the end of the Week submit to a simple examination on the Course and the letters of the Week. The Medalships provide for a 25 or including residence with board at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture. Whether or not you can go to Junior Conference read and study the books prescribed by the Department of Extension. The books are chosen for you to read only after a great deal of thought and consideration by experts, and are of the very best. You will never regret the time spent in following this course. Be on the lookout for the announcement on the Junior Page.

The boys and girls will have many worthwhile and pleasant evenings during the winter months, that you will try to get every eligible boy and girl in your district to join and encourage them to take an active interest in local work that you will report to Central after each meeting.

Yours faithfully

P. HATESIAN
Secretary.

Suggested Junior Program

October—1st meeting. Bill Call covered with division course. The series of addresses was not a boy about local work division problem, children, and particularly proper improved people, books by the Reading Course, special papers on letters and issues of the program, including reading, play, songs, sketches, etc. may be included in the program for each meeting.

November—1st meeting. New Year's Eve.

2nd meeting. Christmas Eve. Address by the President of U.P.A. on the state of the Union. U.P.A. Book covered to give two more talks on what is U.P.A. to do. The last should be for the young girl. The final is followed by a record book of the year and a signature should be up. The presentation of materials in each program.

February—1st meeting. Study books. The importance of Christmas. U.P.A. Book to take. Membership drive. Entertainment.

2nd meeting. Christmas Eve. U.P.A. Book to take. Entertainment.

March—1st meeting. Report of delegates to U.P.A. Conference. There should be talks by members on membership and work in the U.P.A. movement. Book to take.

2nd meeting. Address by President. Contact with neighbors.

April—1st meeting. Debate. Themed that Father's Day should be as day of Education. Play of "The Boy's Own Paper" and reports and returns to school.

2nd meeting. Debate on "The Boy's Own Paper" and reports and returns to school. Play of "The Boy's Own Paper" and reports and returns to school.

May—1st meeting. Report of Agriculture Bureau. Election of delegates to Junior Conference. Talk on "The Boy's Own Paper" and reports and returns to school.

2nd meeting. Lecture on "The Boy's Own Paper" and reports and returns to school. Play of "The Boy's Own Paper" and reports and returns to school.

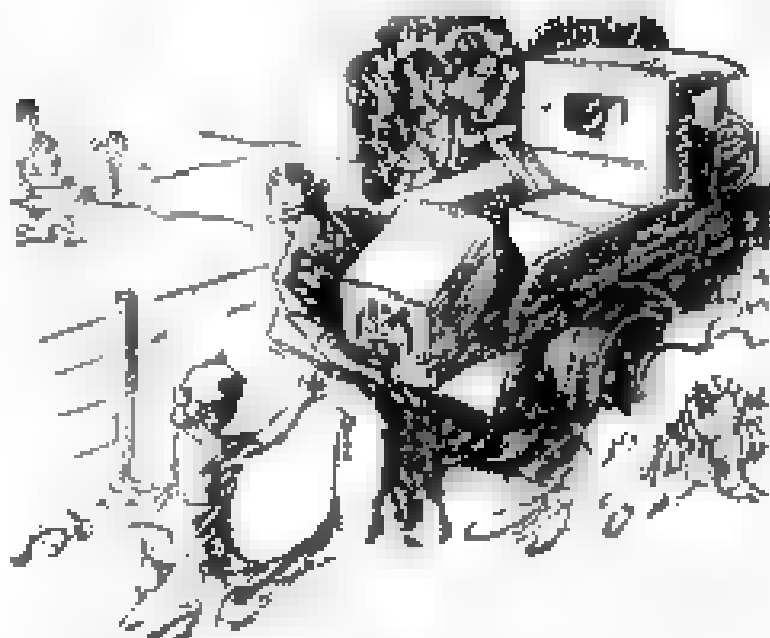
June—1st meeting. If possible, have members address meeting. "The Boy's Own Paper" and reports and returns to school. Play of "The Boy's Own Paper" and reports and returns to school.

2nd meeting. Report of delegates to Junior Conference. Election of delegates to Junior Conference. Talk on "The Boy's Own Paper" and reports and returns to school.

July—1st meeting. Annual Trade. Organize Camp. Trip of the day. Great Fishing. High Jumping. Brawl. Football. Fast and Furious Race, etc.

2nd meeting. Debate. National Day. U.P.A. Book to take. Membership drive. Entertainment. U.P.A. Book to take. Membership drive. Entertainment.

August—1st meeting. Camping in Hiking Trip.



Oh Daddy— give me one!

OK Apple has guaranteed by 2000 level process co-operatively working to produce the best fruit grown in British Columbia. This at once gives you the confidence you need in the selection of apples. Simply say OK when buying. These genuine good OK apples from the time they leave the tree until you get them from your merchant who also stands back of them. Except under your full responsibility. There are saving days.

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Manager, Royal Bank

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

ing many hours. Perhaps it may be somewhat injudicious to report that at this first "good banquet," one of the speakers suggested that a baking institute ought to be established for the Co-operatives. Needless to say the suggestion was received with enthusiastic applause.

Farmers in Consumers' Co-op Societies

Some Statistics of European Countries by the International Labor Office

Interesting figures showing the distribution by occupation of the membership of Co-operative Societies of various kinds in a number of countries are given in the last number of "Co-operative Information" issued by the International Labor Office at Geneva.

The Bulletin points out that in countries which are chiefly or wholly agricultural the number of cultivators who belong to consumers' co-operative societies is often very high and has steadily everywhere been on the increase in recent years.

Figures are given for the following countries all in Europe:

In Bulgaria, after the liberal professions, agraria, arable farms the largest group in the distributive societies (77 per cent).

In Denmark was half, 52 per cent of the members of the Trading and Wholesale Distributive Co-operative Societies are engaged in agriculture.

In Finland, 21.3 per cent of the membership of the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies consists of agriculturists.

In Germany, the number of persons engaged in agriculture who belong to consumers societies has risen considerably since 1919. The 1928 figure for consumers societies affiliated to the Central Union of German Distributive Co-operative Societies was 14,378 (56 per cent) and the 1929 figure was 27,150 (28.7 per cent). In 1928 the number of agriculturists belonging to co-operative societies affiliated to the National Union of Distributive Co-operative Societies was 25,391 (3.2 per cent).

In Latvia, 55 per cent of the members of consumers societies are engaged in agriculture. 263 out of a total of 305 distributive co-operative societies registered at the end of 1928 were established in rural districts.

In Lithuania, 50.7 per cent of the members of consumers co-operative societies in 1928 were cultivators.

In Poland, 29.2 per cent of the members of the Union of Distributive Co-operative Societies of the Polish Republic are engaged in agriculture.

In Sweden, in 1927 agriculturists comprised 4.7 per cent of the membership of distributive Co-operative Societies.

In Bulgaria, as regards its agricultural country, cultivators are as well represented in the Distributive Co-operative movement as artisans and wage-workers.

SWEET REVENGE

They were having a mutual evening, and the hostess asked the celebrated guest to sing another song. "I'm afraid it's too late," he replied. "I should disturb the people in the neighboring house."

"And a good thing, too," replied the lady. "They possessed our dog last week."

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(Above example based on age 25. Older ages slightly higher premium deposit—youngeer ages slightly lower).

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Parliament Buildings, Edmonton

DO YOU WISH TO BUY?

Those wishing to buy cattle should write to the above Branch, giving full particulars of their requirements.

HON. GEORGE HONDLAY
Minister of Agriculture

H. A. CRAIG
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

WHAT IS THE CONNECTION . . . BETWEEN CREDIT CONTROL AND HARD TIMES?

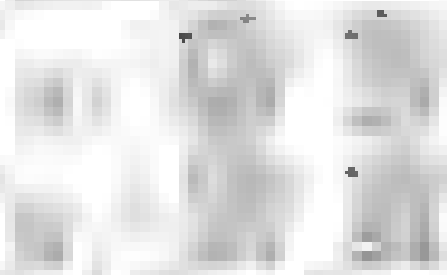
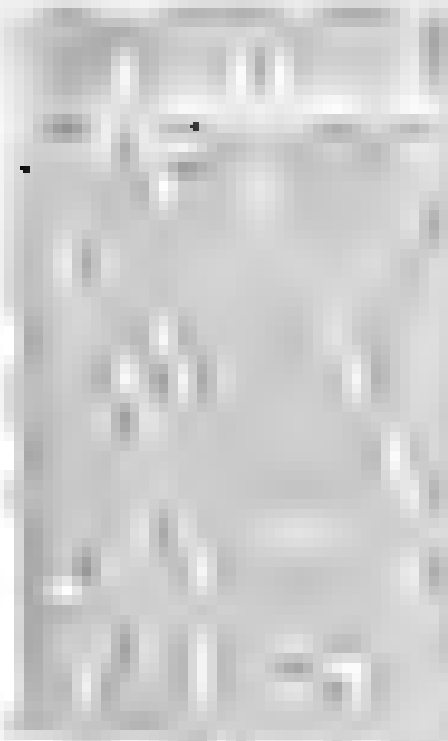
The U. F. A. Central Office stocks a number of pamphlets and books on the important subject of credit reform. Prices from five cents a copy up. Send for list.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information to Producers of the Alberta Livestock Pool

A Review of the Economic Situation from the Primary Producer's Standpoint

By J. B. Rogers, President, Alberta Livestock Pool



agricultural

THE
U.F.A.

THE
U.F.A.

By price of
than the
first, hope
all farmers
begin

U.F.A. MEMBERS EXPRESS ALBERTA FARMERS' NEEDS

A number of speeches of U.F.A. Federal Members at the recent special session of Parliament were briefly quoted in our last issue. Further quotations are given below:

Lucksmith on the Tariff

As it happens, the present tariff proposals involve a higher tax on the necessities of life and the implements of production and in my opinion this is bound to increase the already too onerous burden which the poor people of this country have to bear. And I certainly include amongst the poor people the farmers of Canada, especially in the West. Under the circumstances it would be difficult for us to agree with the Government on these proposals. Possibly it would be a great pleasure to the Prime Minister if we were to support these tariff changes. But if we did we should be in a position somewhat analogous to that of the historic gentlemen of ancient Rome who, having gone to battle for a principle which they did not relish and knowing they would perish in the attempt, spoke to their emperor in these words: "Hail, Caesar, we who are about to die salute thee." Now, we have a mandate, at least I have a mandate from my people to do what I can for agriculture, otherwise I also shall perish prematurely. Agriculture, as already has been admitted by the Prime Minister of Canada, is the basic industry of this country, and being the basic industry we should do everything in our power to see that it is put on a business-like basis comparable to the basis on which every other industry in this country has been placed.

Farmer in Financial Straits

Mr. Garland (New River): Could or would the Prime Minister classify an unemployed farmer on a farm who happened to be in such various financial straits as to be unable to supply himself with the necessities of life? Would he be properly described as unemployed?

Mr. Bennett: I thought at the time, and I still think, that it would be better to use the word "unemployed" than a word which, while being perhaps more correct from a purely dictionary point of view, might not be so desirable. I think the case is sufficiently covered by the word "unemployment," and such instances as my hon. friend has alluded to were so treated in payments made in previous years. As I say, there is another word which might be used but which would be rather objectionable, in the case of a man who forced himself unable to support his family and who had to receive assistance. Such a man would be regarded as unemployed within the meaning of this legislation.

Mr. Garland (New River): If it is understood that this is to be the interpretation of the act, the position taken by the leader of the Government is preferable. I just wanted to be sure that such a farmer as I have suggested would be regarded as one to whom relief would be readily accessible.

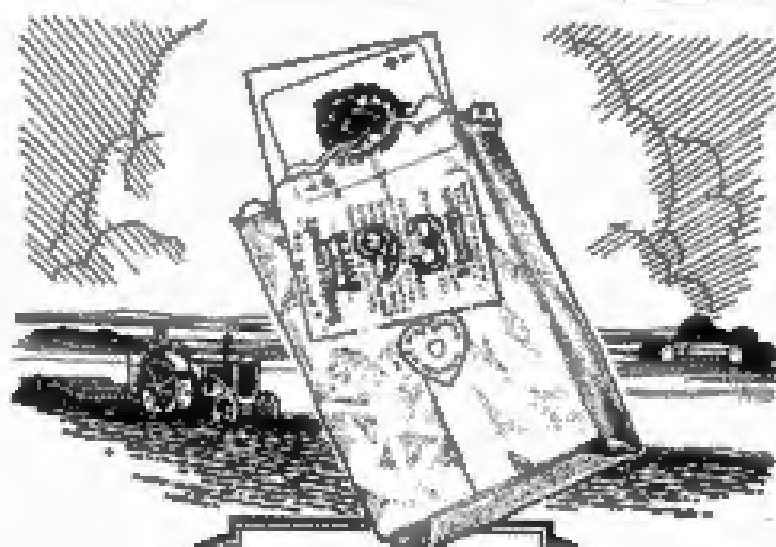
HYEX BREAK

Ephraim—What yo' all doin' wif dat peep, Moses?

Moses—I'm writin' mah gal a litch.

Ephraim—On 'way, niggah, yo' kahn't writel

Moses—At's all right, niggah; mah gal kahn't read.—*Montreal Star.*



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WHEN IN CALGARY
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HOTEL YORK

"FREE BUT MEETS
ALL TRAINS"

NEWS of the ORGANIZATION

Activities of Local and District Associations and Information from Central Office
—Focus on Co-operation

Wetaskiwin Convention Nov. 11th

The annual convention of Wetaskiwin Provincial Constituency Association will be held at 1:30 p.m., November 11th, at the U.F.A. Hall, Wetaskiwin, according to announcement made by the secretary pro tem, J. O. Harvey.

Medicine Hat Director's Meetings

John Fowle, U.F.A. Director for Medicine Hat, will address the following meetings during the last week of the month:

Duchess—October 27th, evening.
Tilley—October 28th, afternoon.
Bowell—October 29th, afternoon.
Harvest Vale—October 29th, evening.
Vaughan—October 30th, afternoon.

After these meetings, a further series will be arranged for points along the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

U.F.A. DEFICIT FUND

Previously acknowledged.....\$1,719.06
Gortley U.F.A.....5.90

\$1,724.96

U.F.A. Local News

Edmonton U.F.A. Local, organized in the early summer, are having quite well attended meetings, reports H. A. Beale, the secretary. "It is a few years since our Local was paid up," says Mr. Beale, "but we have been with the U.F.A. just the same."

Medicine U.F.A. Local at their last meeting voted in favor of the hospital scheme proposed by the council of Montgomery, Columbia and Bigstone municipal districts. Thrashing prices and wages were discussed, and the packing plant question also came up. In connection with the latter, reports Wilfred Gustafson, secretary, it was decided to ask Mr. Chappell to address a meeting late in October. The meeting also decided to ask the Provincial Game Department to send motion pictures to the hall in October. It was decided to elect a hall committee, and the following were chosen: Manager, I. Emberton; secretary-treasurer, Lee Bussard; committee, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Emberton, J. Pearson, E. Whitford and Mrs. Tony Graham.

"This Local has recently suffered a deep loss by the death of its president, Mr. T. Wood," writes M. C. Matthews, secretary of Red Deer U.F.A. Local.

"Ever ready to help in any movement to further community interests, his untimely removal after a brief illness was a serious shock to his many acquaintances. The general esteem in which he was held was evident in the large attendance at the interment, which took place at Edmonton. The sympathy of the whole countryside is united and banded to be expressed for his widow and children."

Will Pay Shipping Cost to Royal Fair

"The Alberta Department of Agriculture will again pay the shipping costs of exhibits from Edmonton to the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, November 10th to 20th, and to the International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, November 25th to December 6th, 1939, as well as the express charges," E. L. Gray, Field Crops Commissioner, announces. "This applies to samples of ordinary grain, grass and clover seeds, and potatoes which require the approval of an exhibition committee in Edmonton on their suitability for exhibition. Those who contemplate forwarding exhibits should arrange to have their entries in Edmonton by November 1st, and to have the samples in Chicago by 4:30 p.m., November 6th. All samples will be shipped to the two exhibitions from Edmonton on Friday, November 10th, 1939.

"Arrangements will be made to have the exhibits taken care of at Toronto or Chicago, and put in place for the Show.

"This aid is in addition to the special prizes offered of \$100.00 for a championship and \$50.00 for each first prize won at Chicago, and of the dedicating Toronto prize won. This was previously announced.

"Entry forms, with prize lists and further information, may be obtained upon application to the Field Crops Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton."

RANCH AND FARM

(Continued from page 7)

Alberta, with splendid young stock on the one hand and plenty of feed and good shelter on the other, together with a year's profitable experience on the part of both, are now getting ready for another winter feeding period. Within recent weeks the other two factors in the scheme, the Southern Alberta Cows with its live board of directors and over two thousand members, and the Department of Agriculture of Alberta with its expert advice and supervision, represented respectively by W. C. McKenzie and John Wilson, have been out to some of the big ranches to watch the "culling out" of hundreds of calves for distribution to the feeders. With over three times the number of stock of last year involved and the wide attention already received from stockmen, packers, butchers and housewives throughout the West, the work of the Red Label Beef Association will be watched with keen interest.

CALGARY FALL SALES

The Calgary Fall Stock Shows and Sales will be held at the Exhibition Grounds, Calgary, on November 3rd, 4th and 5th. Judging will take place on the first day; on the morning of the 4th the cattle will be sold; the afternoon of the 4th will be devoted to the sale of pure bred bogs and pure bred and grade ewes; pure bred rams will be sold by auction on the 5th. Entries for the show close October 25th; prize lists, as well as catalogue of animals to be sold can be obtained from E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Livestock Association, Calgary.

Reduction in Initial Pool Payment (By Pool Publishing Department)

The Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pool announced the morning of October 14th, at Winnipeg, that a reduction of five cents a bushel on the initial payment on wheat would be put into effect that day until further notice. This makes the Pool's initial payment, basis 1 Northern, Vancouver, 55 cents a bushel instead of 60 cents which was the initial payment set for this year's crop on August 26th. No statement accompanied the announcement, officials of the Central Selling Agency remarking that comment was unnecessary when market prices on demoralized world markets were so close to the Pool's initial payment.

UNIVERSITY BROADCASTING

On October 6th the radio station of the University of Alberta (CKUA), entered upon its fall schedule. An attractive and varied program has been arranged, and the service given will be considerably expanded this season. The station now broadcasts on Wednesdays as well as Sundays, Mondays and Fridays, and an occasional sports program is given on Saturday afternoons. We hope to deal with the important broadcasting activities of the University more fully at a later date, but in the meantime, would suggest to our readers that they will find it well worth while to "listen in" on the excellent programs provided.

The Last to Criticize

Farm and Ranch Surveys.—Those who blame the Pool for the present low market are only a shade less intelligent than the small band of noisy critics who maintain that the Pool should have unloaded its huge holdings irrespective of the effect on the market. We face a period of huge surplus world production of wheat, and the situation can at best only be partly saved for the grower. We need the wisest marketing policy just now that human ingenuity can devise. The situation has no parallel in recent times.

Those on the outside, of whom I am one, have not the necessary information available to form any very useful conclusions on this intricate subject. It is, however, reasonably clear that so far the Pool has made no glaring mistakes. Non-poolers who were fortunate enough to sell at fair prices, solely by reason of Pool market support, should be duly grateful. No one begrudges them their windfall. They should, however, be the last to criticize the Pool, which, through a combination of circumstances, actually helped them more than it was able to help its own members.

"This is the true joy of life, the being used for a purpose recognized by yourself as a mighty one; the being thoroughly worn out before you are thrown on the scrap heap; the being a force of Nature instead of a feverish selfish little clod of ailments and grievances complaining that the world will not devote itself to making you happy. And also the only real tragedy in life is the being used by personally minded men for purposes which you recognize to be base."—George Bernard Shaw.

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There is a Big Pay Job for You— Let Us Help You Find It

There are lots of people who go through life with no thought whatever of tomorrow, as long as they can earn enough to keep from starving, that is all they want. If you are in this class, do not take the trouble to read further, for we cannot help you. If, however, you desire to increase your earning power, to become prosperous, successful, and do something worth while during your lifetime, then here is your chance to lift yourself out of an ordinary job to bigger pay and permanent income. And if you have had these thoughts and desires for a greater prosperity—to get more out of life than a bare existence, we want to get in touch with you, for WE CAN HELP YOU HELP YOURSELF TO A BETTER FUTURE.

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